**NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE®**

Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

The overall incidence of stomach cancer in the United States has declined in the past 75 years. In 2006, approximately 64,122 men and women with a history of stomach cancer were living in the United States. However, it is estimated that in 2009, 21,130 U.S. men and women will be diagnosed with stomach cancer and 10,620 will die of this disease. Approximately 1 in 113 men and women will be diagnosed with cancer of the stomach during their lifetime; most people affected by stomach cancer are over 65 years of age.

In the United States, the impact of stomach cancer varies by race and ethnicity. Asians and Pacific Islanders have the highest mortality rates, followed by African Americans, American Indians and Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, and whites. Men have higher stomach cancer incidence and mortality rates than women.

Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at http://seer.cancer.gov/.

U.S. Stomach Cancer Incidence
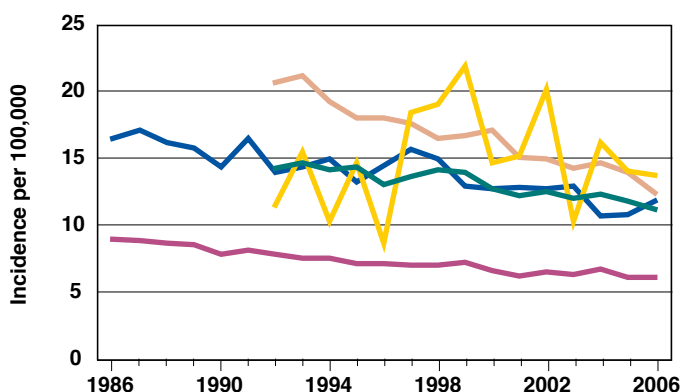
U.S. Stomach Cancer Mortality
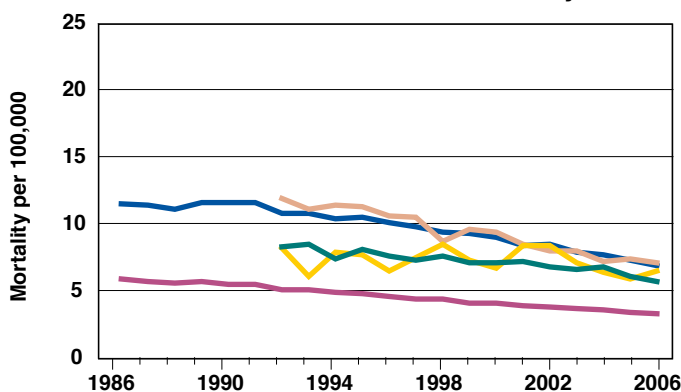
Whites	Hispanics*	African Americans
Asians/Pacific Islanders*	American Indians/Alaskan Natives*	

*Incidence and mortality data not available before 1992.*

Trends in NCI Funding for Stomach Cancer Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI) investment[1] in stomach cancer research increased from $11.6 million in fiscal year 2004 to $12.4 million in fiscal year 2008.

Source: NCI Office of Budget and Finance (http://obf.cancer.gov).

[1]The estimated NCI investment is based on funding associated with a broad range of peer-reviewed scientific activities. For additional information on research planning and budgeting at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), see http://www.nih.gov/about/.
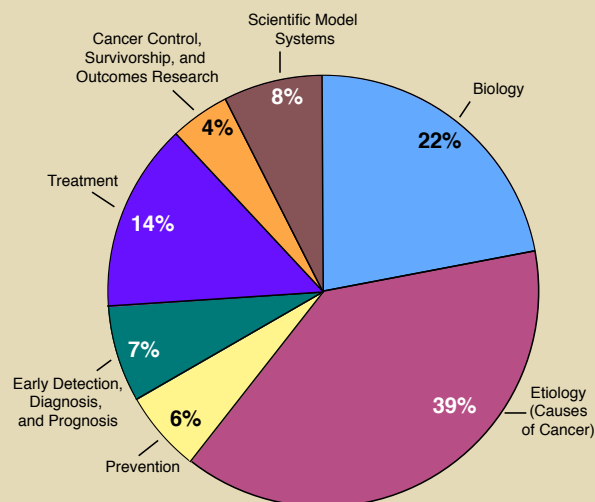
NCI Stomach Cancer Research Investment

Stomach Cancer Funding	Total NCI Budget
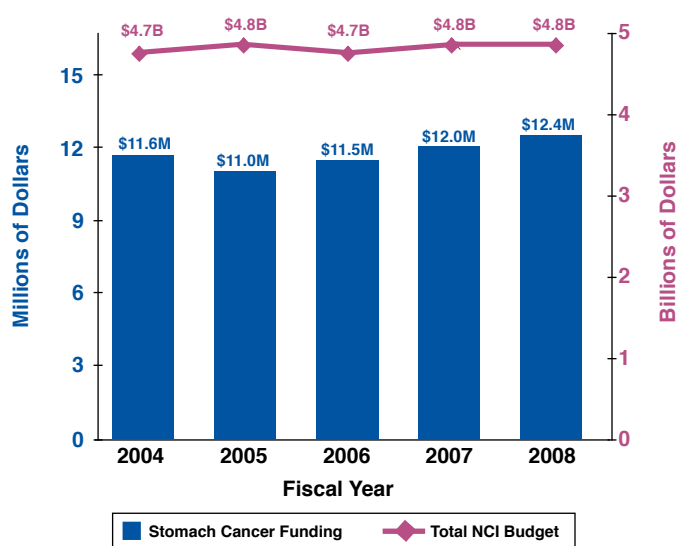
Examples of NCI Activities Relevant to Stomach Cancer

- Five gastrointestinal cancer-specific **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** are moving results from the laboratory to the clinical setting. http://spores.nci.nih.gov/current/gi/index.htm

- NCI's intramural **Gastrointestinal Malignancies Faculty** brings together scientists from across NCI to promote a community of investigators working together for the prevention, diagnosis, and cure of gastrointestinal cancers. http://ccr.cancer.gov/faculties/faculty.asp?facid=156

- NCI's **Infections and Immunoepidemiology Branch** conducts high-impact epidemiologic research on infectious agents and cancer. Researchers are investigating why stomach cancer risk is low in Africa, despite high rates of *Helicobacter pylori* infection, as well as genetic factors associated with stomach cancer risk. http://dceg.cancer.gov/veb

- The **Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP)** and the **Minority-Based Community Clinical Oncology Program (MB-CCOP)** are comprehensive clinical trial mechanisms that disseminate the latest cancer prevention and treatment research findings to the community. Several CCOP and MB-CCOP groups currently participate in stomach cancer clinical trials. http://prevention.cancer.gov/programs-resources/programs/ccop

- The **Stomach/Esophageal Cancers Progress Review Group (PRG)**, a panel of prominent scientists and patient advocates, assessed the state of the science and identified future research priorities for stomach and esophageal cancers. http://planning.cancer.gov/library/stomach_esophageal.pdf

- The **What You Need to Know About™ Stomach Cancer** booklet contains information about possible causes of stomach cancer, diagnosis, and treatment. Information specialists can also answer questions about cancer at 1-800-4-CANCER. http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/stomach

- The **Stomach (Gastric) Cancer Home Page** provides up-to-date information on stomach cancer treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. http://www.cancer.gov/stomach

NCI Stomach Cancer Research Portfolio

- Scientific Model Systems 8%
- Cancer Control, Survivorship, and Outcomes Research 4%
- Biology 22%
- Treatment 14%
- Etiology (Causes of Cancer) 39%
- Early Detection, Diagnosis, and Prognosis 7%
- Prevention 6%

Percentage of Total Dollars by Scientific Area
Fiscal Year 2008

Data sources: NCI's Division of Extramural Activities and the NCI Funded Research Portfolio. Only projects with assigned scientific area codes are included. A description of relevant research projects can be found on the NCI Funded Research Portfolio website at http://fundedresearch.cancer.gov

Selected Advances in Stomach Cancer Research

- A large study found that taking **high doses of vitamin E supplements** was associated with a reduced risk of a type of stomach cancer. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19326432

- Researchers discovered that **proinflammatory responses differ among** *Helicobacter pylori* strains from different geographic regions, which may influence cancer risk. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19278338

- **Green tea inhibits growth of** *Helicobacter* bacteria, the main risk factor for stomach cancer. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19157800

- NCI researchers demonstrated that there is **no clear relationship between stomach cancer risk factors**, such as cigarette smoking and body mass index, and levels of a protein called P53 in the tumor. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18989634